The Die Is Cast and Asia's Billion Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

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WANG ASSERTS MEETING PAVES WAY FOR PEACE

Also Assures Eternal Amity Among East-Asiatic Nations, Says President

ADDRESS GIVEN VIA RADIO

Chief Executive of China Who Attended Historic Assembly Raps U.S. and Britain

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which was concluded last Saturday after a momentous two-day session was described by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China on Monday in a radio speech as a "great undertaking that will lay the foundations not only for everlasting friendship among all East-Asiatic nations but for the permanent peace of the world."

The text of his speech follows:

"I deem it a great honor that I have been privileged to attend the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, a gathering of immense significance in the history of the world. I was profoundly moved by the great views expressed by General Hideki Tojo, the Primer Minister of Japan, and the excellent opinions stated by the representatives of all countries in Greater East Asia during the session of the Assembly.

"During the past century, East Asia has been the victim of the policy of aggression and exploitation relentlessly pursued by America and Britain to gratify their insatiable lust for the domination of the world. Britain extended her influence first to the South Seas and then to China, where she provoked the Opium War. In the meantime, America's influence invaded East Asia from the Pacific. East Asia was thus attacked by these aggressive countries from both sides. The East Asiatic nations were then faced by a very grave crisis indeed. This situation was saved by Japan, whose enormous efforts held the ambitious designs of America and Britain in check.

Raps U.S., Britain

"Notwithstanding this blow to their designs, America and Britain did not give up their ambition. They indulged in their favorite tactics of causing estrangement between East Asiatic nations and playing them off against each others, and it was not until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that an effective end was finally put to their pernicious efforts in East Asia. They were than despoiled of all they had gained by dint of their aggression and exploitation, and their sinister designs were completely destroyed. For this excellent work achieved by Japan in safeguarding East Asia, all the Greater East Asiatic nations are really grateful.

"After crushing the Anglo-American influence completely, Japan went on to remove the last vestige of their traditional policy of aggression and exploitation, which has done the greatest harm to East Asian interests. She substituted common existence for aggression and replaced exploitation by common prosperity with a view to enabling all East Asiatic peoples to attain their independence and live with mutual regard for each other's independence. Things have been so arranged that, in the sphere of culture, all nations can give full play to their creative and harmonizing power and that, in the economic field, they can satisfy each other's wants on the basis of reciprocity. This fundamental policy is diametrically opposite to the traditional policy of America and Britain. It embodies the Eastern moral principle, which offers a striking contrast with Western utilitarianism.

"The present Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was promoted by Japan with the object of uniting all East Asiatic nations firmly for the vigorous pursuit of the moral principle by their combined efforts. This great undertaking will lay the foundations not only for everlasting friendship among all East Asiatic nations but for the permanent peace of the world.

Turning Point for Asia

"The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic of China, used to say that the Meiji Restoration in Japan marked a turning point in the destiny of Asia. His word has been amply substantiated. To abrogate unequal treaties with Japan's aid, which was one aim of the Greater Asia principle, so zealously advocated by him, is now an accomplished fact.

"A few days ago, I signed the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance with

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Bose Pens Impressions:

E. Asia Leaders' Decisions Must Be Put Into Action

Indian Leader Sees Unity of Nations in Assembly Session Just Concluded in Tokyo; Hails Brilliant Mass Meeting After Conference

Subhas Chandra Bose

Special to the Nippon Times

I arrived in Tokyo on October 31 from Shonan, along with my party. I had heard before my arrival that an Assembly of Representatives of Greater East Asia would meet in Tokyo—but I had received no details about that Assembly. I had myself been thinking for some time past that such a conference was urgently needed, in order to mobilize the whole of East Asia for the war-effort and also for post-war reconstruction. Consequently, the news of the conference delighted me beyond measure. I was naturally curious to meet the representatives from East Asia and also to attend the Assembly. Owing to the special situation of India and of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India), it had been decided between us—and very correctly too—that I and my party would attend the Assembly as observers. Hence I was in a position to take a thoroughly objective view of the conference and its proceedings.

At the airdrome, as we alighted, we were given a very hearty reception by Their Excellencies the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Navy Minister and Major-General Arisue, as well as other Army leaders and notable personalities. Many of them I had known before, during my last visit to Tokyo and I was glad to meet them again and to be able to greet them once more. I was then driven to the residence of my host, Viscount Shibusawa, and the round of public functions arranged for us, began at once.

All Invited to Tea

The prologue to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations took place on November 4 at the official residence of His Excellency, the Prime Minister, General Tojo, when the Representatives were all invited to tea. I and my party were included among the guests—though we were not among those who were to participate actively in the proceedings of the Assembly. At this tea party I found that I was personally acquainted with the Representatives of Nippon, Thailand and Burma but the Representatives from Manchoukuo, China and the Philippines were strangers to me. Nevertheless, I found that within a short time, the atmosphere became very cordial and friendly and toward the end of the function, while talking to some members of the Nippon Government, I said that the function appeared to me like a family party. This was also the impression of some other gentlemen present at the tea party, with whom I compared notes.

It was an excellent idea to arrange this function the day before the Assembly was to meet. The result was that when the Assembly gathered the next day—November 5.—the participants were no longer strangers to one another. This added greatly to the cordiality of the atmosphere which prevailed at the Assembly and helped to make it a success.

The keynote of the conference was given expression to in a characteristic manner by His Excellency, the Representative from Burma, Adipadi Dr. Ba Maw. He remarked in one of his speeches at the Assembly that though the Representatives of the East-Asiatic Nations spoke different languages and perhaps used different forms of expression, there was one underlying thought—one objective—and one will—behind all their utterances. He was absolutely correct and truthful in interpreting the mind of the participating Representatives, for the atmosphere of the Assembly declared emphatically—"East Asia is one."

Hails All Leaders

Though there was an underlying unity prevading the Assembly, it was an intellectual treat to notice and to study among the participating representatives a difference in temperament and also in the form and manner of expression. For instance, His Excellency, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stood out before the Assembly as the soldier-statesman—whose utterances were incisive in character and while being inspired by idealism, were remarkable for their clarity and convincing logic. His Excellency, the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, was the type of the elderly and experienced politician, who had weathered many a storm, but had ultimately steered his ship to port. His Excellency, the President of the Chinese Republic, was the seasoned politician, ripe with knowledge, who was sure of his own position and had grim but silent determination—and who did not, therefore, need gesticulation to convince his listeners. His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, had the fiery eloquence of an expert parliamentarian who could, by his

Subhas Chandra Bose

sincerity and passion, bring tears to the eyes of his listeners and carry any audience with him. His Royal Highness, Prince Wan of Thailand, was a perfect mannered, cultured aristocrat, conscious of the proud tradition and heritage of his country, who would be an ornament to any society in the world. And His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw was—as he himself said—like a soldier coming from the front, who knew that his country was within the firing line and whose heart was burning with the desire to contribute in giving a knock out blow to the enemy and thereby make his contribution to the creation of a free and united East Asia.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations proved that East Asia was really and fundamentally one. Nevertheless, for the critical observer, it was a delight to see that that unity was manifested in a diversity of form, expression and temperament.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was a complete success. There can be no doubt at all about it. It helped to consolidate firmly the East-Aiastic Nations—for the purpose of winning the war and also for that of constructing a new order, to replace the old and worn-out one. All honor to the brain that first conceived of this conference! And all credit to those who organized it and made it such a striking success!

As for the Joint Declaration, unanimously and enthusiastically passed by the Assembly, it will prove to be a Charter of Liberty for the nations of East Asia. And I may venture the prophecy that the world at large will hear more of this Charter in future and will also need it, when the time comes to attempt once again the formation of an international society of nations.

As for the enemy, I am sure that when authentic news about the Assembly and its achievements reaches the enemy's camp, there will be anxiety, fear and consternation.

Mass Meeting Brilliant

It was a brilliant idea to organize a national mass meeting on November 7 after the termination of the proceedings of the Assembly. To the foreign visitors, this mass meeting effectively demonstrated that the people of Nippon stood like one solid phalanx behind their wartime Government. The deep impression left on the minds of the representatives of the East Asiatic nations, who participated in this mass meeting, will abide for all time. The effect of this magnificient mass demonstra-

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ASIATIC PEOPLE WILL WORK OUT OWN SALVATION

Laurel Flings Challenge to Anglo-Americans in Stirring Radio Speech

SHALL PRESERVE HERITAGE

Assures Filipinos Doing Utmost For Security and Progress Of East Asia

Flinging a challenge to the Anglo-Americans, erstwhile oppressors and exploiters of East Asia, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines Republic, in a speech broadcast from Radio Tokyo, on Monday, affirmed that "henceforth, we shall ourselves work out our own salvation realizing as we do more than ever now that our destiny is in our own hands, and that our future is what we ourselves make it."

The people of Greater East Asia, he declared, are determined, with malice toward none, to preserve intact and inviolate their national heritage, live their own way of life free from outside interference and secure for themselves and their posterity their rightful place under the sun.

Praising the solid unity achieved by the peoples of Greater East Asia, President Laurel stated, "now we have been finally thrown together, as we should have been since the beginning of time, firmly united in the common cause to defend ourselves from foreign exploitations, and indissolubly linked by the common purpose to establish a new world order upon which depends the ultimate happiness of our peoples".

He assured the world that after the war East Asia shall be guided not only by the attitude of "live and let live" in its relations with other areas but by the benign policy of "live and help live" which is the golden rule within "our Sphere".

The text of Dr. Laurel's broadcast speech follows:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience:

It is with unbounded joy that I address you today and extend to you the cordial greetings and the sincere good wishes of the Filipino people. For the first time in the long history of my country, the representative of a free and independent Philippines is privileged to speak to the whole world from Tokyo. For this opportunity, we are profoundly grateful to the Government and people of the Great Empire of Japan.

One Solid Bloc

The nations and peoples of Greater East Asia are organized into one solid bloc, in the interest of self-preservation and as an instrumentality for world peace and progress. They embrace mutual recognition of each other's sovereignty and independence, and mutual respect of each other's culture and traditions, which other peoples have failed to accord us in the past; they involve our economic development founded on the salutary bases of co-prosperity, co-existence and cooperation, and no longer according to the selfish demands of international finance; they envision the cultivation of friendly relations with the rest of the world, unmarred by the blight of race prejudice and discrimination; they champion the revolt against a return to

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His Majesty Sends Reply to Greetings From Manchou Ruler

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously dispatched a telegram in reply to the message of felicitations received from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the brilliant Japanese victories scored off Bougainville, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Monday.

E. ASIA NATIONS ARE RESOLVED TO WIN IDEALS

Manchou Leader Avers in Radio Speech Joint Declaration Not Mere Shibboleth

SCORES CRIMES BY ENEMY

Says Asiatics Fully Awakened And Striving to Restore Region To Proper State

Pointing out that it is the time-honored East Asian precept never to fail to do what has once been promised, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, in a radio speech to all the East Asiatic peoples Monday, averred that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is not meant as a mere shibboleth but is a pledge solemnly given by all Greater East Asiatic Nations of their firm resolve to attain conjointly the ideals clearly set forth in it.

The Manchoukuo Prime Minister scored the crimes in East Asia of the Anglo-Americans who, he said, utilized the development of resources and the equipment and systems set up in the specious name of civilization simply as the means of satisfying their materialistic desires, and sacrificed East Asia materially and spiritually. He, therefore, exhorted all the East Asiatics to march on, with high hopes and closely united, until the glory of final victory is gained.

The Prime Minister's radio speech follows:

All my friends in the entire East Asia:

I am addressing you now, with my emotion deeply aroused by the act, just performed, of signing my name to the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, as the representative of Manchoukuo.

Boast Splendid Culture

The East Asiatic nations who boast a splendid culture and tradition have been forced to live a life of humiliation and servility in modern times, and this was, needless to say, due to the fact that they have been the victims of the Anglo-American policy of aggression and exploitation. Japan was the only country in East Asia who, holding stoutly to the grand work initiated at the Meiji Restoration, could maintain her honor and push forward her own development in defiance of the Anglo-American pressure.

What did America and Britain do in East Asia, then? If we recall the conditions prevalent in all parts of East Asia before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we can easily see the extent of harm which they did to East Asia. The crimes they committed are, indeed, too numerous to be mentioned. The development of resources and the

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, November 9, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Economic Construction of Greater East Asia

NIPPON SANGYO—"The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region." So says in part the Joint Declaration adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. As this Declaration points out, the future economic construction of Greater East Asia is destined to be propelled under mutual advantage and through close coordination. Japan has been following this policy up to date and the Declaration has put it in black and white. The significance of this Joint Declaration is very great. It is a matter of vital importance that economic prosperity common to all these countries should be sought for their well-being, thereby leading the War of Greater East Asia to a speedy victorious conclusion.

All nations involved in this region must strengthen their economic power, mutually ministering and complementing one another. The increase of transportation capacity is most vital for the purpose. A concrete formula for this should be sought. For instance, China and Manchoukuo must be brought closer than ever economically. Another instance is that interchange of materials among these nations with particular reference to the Southern Regions must be dispensed with for the time being, except those which are really important. A policy of self-maintenance must be strengthened.

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST 68 ENEMY WARPLANES AT NEW GUINEA BASES

Army Units Are Honored For Feat in Burma Drive

Koga Corps and Contingents Attached Thereto Overcame Obstacles and Contributed to Smashing of Enemy Counter-Offensive on Akyab

The fact that a citation had been granted by Supreme Commander Masakazu Kawabe of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area to the Koga Army Corps, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith for meritorious services in the Burma campaign early this year, has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to a War Ministry communique issued at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"A citation has been granted by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma area to the main body of the Koga Corps, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith which blasted the enemy's counter-offensive against Akyab in March this year and, by dint of brilliant victories, completely frustrated the enemy's attempts.

"This fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Text of Citation

The citation follows:

"Citation

The main body of the Koga Corps.

The Unit attached thereto,

The Unit cooperating therewith which participated in the Akyab operations.

"After December, 1942, the enemy, intent on recapturing Akyab, crossed the Indian-Burmese border, advanced south along the Mayu river in preparation for a counter-offensive. The enemy steadily reinforced its strength until it reached no less than two divisions strong, with the 14th Division of the Indian army as its nucleus.

"The Japanese Forces decided on an offensive in order to frustrate the enemy's attempt. Accordingly, the main force of the Koga Corps as reinforcements to the Miyawaki Unit which, since early in January, had been retaining the important base at Akyab in defiance of intense air and land attacks.

"The Corps, with fresh strength that arrived in succession, smashed the enemy's repeated attacks and were preparing for subsequent attacks.

"The Arinobe Unit which had crossed the Arakan mountain range, taking advantage of the favorable situation, advanced to the ravine in the Karadan river. Under the command of Unit Commander Miyawaki, the Unit gave sweeping attacks to and smashed a powerful enemy force there, thereby striking terror into the enemy along the Mayu river. The enemy showed signs of commotion.

Offensive Taken

"Hereupon the Corps Commander assumed command of all the Units that were in the Akyab area and early in March, without waiting for the concentration of the whole strength, changed to the offensive.

"The frontal enemy at Rathidaung was encircled and crushed in the vicinity of Thizue.

"Subsequently, the main force of the Corps, cleverly concealing its plans, carried out the arduous task of crossing the Mayu River. Advancing further, it crossed the Mayu mountain range and annihilated the enemy's 6th Division, a crack enemy force, in the neighborhood of India.

"Keeping up the offensive, the above espied and annihilated about six enemy divisions in sectors south of Buthidaung and reduced the enemy's bases for advance around Maungdaw, thereby completely frustrating the enemy's attempts.

"All this while, the unsatisfactory condition of the water and supply routes over a long distance, coupled with tenacious enemy attacks from the air and the sea, made troop traffic difficult, while great difficulties were experienced in sending supplies

Obstacles Overcome

"Despite these hardships, however, the various Units, under the consummate command of the Corps Commander, maintained effective cooperation and iron unity. They crossed swamps and steep mountains which the enemy found difficult to negotiate, and staged annihilative encirclement operations at every turn.

"Particularly, the Tanabashi Unit, though its commander was wounded and half of its force was lost did not lose in the least any of its spirit of attack and frequently carried out courageous encirclement battles. And the Uno Unit held down the strong enemy in the southern part of the Mayu Mountains in the beginning of the operations and thus made easy the movement of the main strength. Once it moved out in attack, the Unit smashed one after another the stubborn enemy entrenched in the steep mountain ranges and crushed the backbone of its resistance.

"Again, the X X Ship Unit overcame enemy air and sea attacks with its small strength and took the duty of difficult night transportation over a long period. It also frequently carried out alert battlefield movements, and with the other various Units fighting powerfully and effectively manifesting a high spirit of sacrifice, a brilliant victory was finally scored, and the set aims of the operations were completely attained.

"The actions of the Koga Army Corps and the Units attached to it and the Units cooperating with it were carried out with all, from the Army Corps Commander down, acting in powerful perseverance, over several months with the will of all unitedly pointing for victory; their mission thus being carried out. Their services were indeed magnificent.

"Therefore, a citation is hereby issued.

May 10, 1943

MASAKAZU KAWABE,
Supreme Commander
of the Army Forces in
the Burma Area."

Lieutenant-General Takeshi Koga was appointed Director of the Reserve Officers' Academy at Toyohashi in 1940, and in the next year, 1941, became a Unit Commander in Manchoukuo. He was made an Army Corps Commander in the Southern Regions in 1942.

FASCISTS CONDUCT OPENING CEREMONY

Administration Office Is Opened in Tokyo

The ceremony of the opening of the Office for the Administration of the Rights and Interests of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy was held in the compound of the Italian Embassy at Mita, at 11 a.m., Monday in the presence of Colonel Omero Principini, who recently arrived in Japan, and 30 Fascist Italian residents in the capital and in Yokohama.

The flag of the Savoia Royal Family was removed and the emblem of the Fascist Party was brought to the front portal. After baptism by the Catholic Father, it was hoisted aloft amidst cheers for Premier Mussolini.

The newly opened office will hereafter be in charge of the affairs relative to the rights and interests of Japan and Italy.

The function, incidentally, marks the formal resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which were temporarily disrupted by the defection of the Badoglio regime.

Foe Loses 1,500 Planes

Domei

LISBON, November 7.—In an official communique issued today the anti-Axis headquarters announced that the anti-Axis air forces had lost 1,500 military planes in the Mediterranean from the beginning of January, this year, to the end of October.

18 Downed by Our Fliers In Attacks on Madzab, Marawasa Airfields

FOE IS HIT HARD

Suffers Reverses Near Finschhafen; Attempted Raid on Rabaul Again Repulsed

In devastating attacks on the enemy airfields of Madzab and Marawasa, New Guinea Island on November 6 and 7, Imperial Army Air Units destroyed 68 enemy planes, 18 of which were shot down in the air fighting that ensued.

Japanese Units in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, which have been hitting the enemy hard, inflicted casualties of more than 400 between October 30 and November 3.

These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Monday as follows:

"I. Our Army Air Units in the New Guinea Island area on November 6 and 7 attacked the airfields of Madzab and Marawasa and besides demolishing or setting aflame about 50 enemy planes, shot down 18 planes (two of them unconfirmed) in an air combat. The loss on our side was seven planes self-blasted and not yet returned.

"II. Our Units in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, from October 30 till November 3, smashed the enemy which sallied forth several times, and dealt it losses of more than 400."

51 Downed at Rabaul

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 8.—A total of 148 enemy planes again raided Rabaul, in New Britain, on early Friday morning. Japanese Navy fighter units immediately arose to meet them and shot down 51 of them, counting only those which have been confirmed up till the present.

In spite of suffering disastrously in the raid on November 2, losing 201 out of a total of 200 and several score planes, the enemy again came over in two raids on Friday, this time with Grumman F 8 F's, Vought-Sikorsky F-4-U's, Lockheed P-38's, and Consolidated B-24's. Japanese Naval fighters immediately tore into the enemy and knocked down 51 of them, counting only those which have been confirmed to date. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

7 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 8.—Ninety-seven enemy fighters and bombers raided Buin, in Bougainville, on Saturday morning. Japanese land units shot down seven of them with intense anti-aircraft fire.

KUNAN, SANSHING FALL IS ADMITTED

Japanese Victory Revealed by Chungking

Domei

LISBON, November 7.—The occupation of Kunan and Sanshing by Japanese Forces were admitted by the Chungking Military Council in a communique issued yesterday, according to a report from the Chiang capital.

The communique follows:

"Severe fighting is in progress on the Hunan-Hupeh border on the northern bank of Lake Tungting. The Japanese who reached the gate of Kunan on November 4, entered the walled city the next day and occupied it after fierce street fighting.

"The Japanese Units which occupied Nanhsien continued their advance south and captured Lake Sanshing."

6 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 7.—The Luftwaffe on Saturday night shot down six planes of a small British formation which raided the occupied area in western Europe. Also about noon today American bombers came over taking advantage of the fog, but no detailed reports are yet available of the action.

TOKYO INVESTIGATES U.S. MALTREATMENT

No Reply Received Yet From Spanish Envoy on Internees' Arrest, Says Iguchi

Necessary inquiries are being made into the latest case of American maltreatment of Japanese internees, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, revealed at a press conference held on Monday. During the same interview, the Spokesman also disclosed that future conferences similar to the just closed Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations were likely to be held from time to time in view of the great success of the first one.

In regard to the reported outrageous American treatment of the Japanese in the internment camp at Tule Lake, California, where 500 were arrested by United States troops and held in custody overnight, Mr. Iguchi revealed that necessary inquiries were being made through Juan F. de Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, who is in charge of protecting Japanese interests in America. "No reply has been received as yet," stated the Spokesman, "but adequate measures will be taken after it comes."

Speaking of future meetings similar to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, just closed, Mr. Iguchi disclosed that such conferences were likely to be held. A suggestion that similar assemblies be held from time to time in the future was made by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo in one of the sessions, he said, and they were likely to be held "as occasion demands." "In view of the success of this Assembly, future meetings of a similar nature are likely," he stated.

Commenting on the tremendous victory scored by the Japanese Forces in the Aerial and Sea Battles Off Bougainville Island, Spokesman Ifuchi stated that the United States Government was holding to its usual practise by not yet making any announcement. America may delay any announcement "until we've almost forgotten about the battle," laughed Mr. Iguchi. Or, he asserted, the United States may use its usual method of giving out the news in "sugar-coated bits," mixed with news favorable to them.

"There is a strong opposition to this sort of policy even among the native American newspapermen such as Hanson Baldwin, Military commentator of the New York Times," Mr. Iguchi declared. "The American policy of issuing exaggerated and fabricated reports of victories and concealing the staggering blows it is sustaining is to be blamed for the "fantastically optimistic utterances voiced in America such as the statement made by James Farley Democratic Leader, that the 'war would end by Christmas.'"

East Asians' Decisions Must Be Carried Out

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tion will be to inspire the participating representatives to try and rally behind the public of their own countries still more in future, for the task of winning the war and also winning the peace that will follow when victory is achieved.

I hope and trust that such mass rallies will be held in all the countries of East Asia in order to bring about the same degree of unity and consolidation among the people that one sees in Nippon. Without such mass support, the decisions of the Assembly cannot be translated into action and East Asiatic unity cannot be made a reality.

A word is necessary as to the leader who guided the deliberations of the Assembly. When one reads the reports of similar international conferences one usually come across a figure—or figures—that not only guided, but also dominated, the proceedings. For instance, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, it was Metternich who dominated the whole show. Coming to more recent times, it was Clemenceau and Lloyd George who dominated the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919. Such domination of an international conference was unavoidable, because some big Power—or Powers—had its own axe to grind at the expense of the others and therefore tried to cajole, win over or bully the others—through the well-known methods of bluff and intrigue. In the present case, the atmosphere of domination by a big Power was totally absent—just as cajolery, bluff and intrigue were altogether non-existent. It was a conference that unanimously decided upon certain universal moral principles as the basis of a new international order in the East. And it was a conference that adjourned with the firm determination to do everything possible to make that order a living reality in East Asia as soon as possible. I take my hat off to that great leader—His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nippon—who contributed so much to the success of the Assembly.

Brilliant Progress Noted In Economic Construction

Rehabilitation Program Making Rapid Headway in Southern Regions, Survey of Development Situation Discloses

Japan's Greater East Asia Declaration has steadily been carried out. Along the lines of this Declaration, Burma and the Philippines have regained their independence, while the basis for permanent Sino-Japanese relations of cooperation, amity, reciprocity and mutual respect has been laid firmly by the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between the two countries.

These developments mark the firm establishment of an invincible structure for Greater East Asia. Backed by this structure, and with the nations of Greater East Asia united as never before, the noble task of building up a zone of mutual well-being and common prosperity in this region is rapidly nearing consummation.

A timely review of the progress of construction work, especially economic in the various parts of the Common Prosperity Region is made by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The journal observes that everywhere in the South, economic self-support is being speedily built up.

The review follows:

"Fast and spectacular has been the progress of Japan's grand scheme of Greater East Asia construction as enunciated in her Greater East Asia Declaration.

Foundation Laid

"Along the lines laid down in that Declaration, Burma and the Philippines have attained their long-cherished aspiration for independence, while on October 30, the Pact of Alliance was concluded between Japan and China. The foundation for the building up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region has thus been laid unshakably.

"This unity has been tightened still further, now that the Indian people, under the banner of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, have risen resolutely to liberate their country from the centuries-old British tyranny and to take part in the grand task of the Construction of Greater East Asia.

"Backed by Japan's impregnable structure and by the indivisible unity of the East-Asiatic Nations founded on an immutable conviction of victory, the magnificent program of Co-Prosperity Sphere construction is making rapid strides toward consummation, to the utter discomfiture of the enemy.

"A review of the remarkable progress already achieved in the work of construction in the various regions of Greater East Asia may not be out of place at this time.

"Japan's rendition of her concessions in China was completed with the retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai on July 31. Her relinquishment of extraterritoriality got under way with the transfer on August 1 of the taxation rights to the National Government.

"This has been followed by the return of a total of 1,324 items of enemy property to the National Government.

Full Aid Given

"In the field of economy, Japan has transferred the rights of control over goods traffic in the peace zones to the National Government and has been giving it all possible assistance in its effort to rebuild China's economy on an autonomous basis. The economic rehabilitation of China is making definite headway under the leadership of the National Commercial Control Association.

"The recent conclusion of the Pact of Alliance marks the soldifying of the basis for permanent relations of mutual helpfulness, amity, reciprocity and mutual respect between the two Powers.

"This historic event is stimulating still further economic collaboration between Japan and China. The readjustment of the various 'national policy' companies in Central China is taking definite shape following the transfer of the salt industry to China and the dissolution of the silk companies in Central China.

"All these developments have completely nullified the object of Chungking's futile resistance against Japan. In sharp contrast to the vigorous rehabilitation that is noted in the peace zones, utter impoverishment is omnipresent in the Chungking-controlled areas. Proof of this is to be found in the mounting dearth of commodities consequent upon the loss of the Burma Road and in the vicious inflation. With the steady influx of fapi notes that have been shut out of the peace areas, currency circulation in the Chiang-controlled territory today exceeds 30,000,000,000 yuan. The Chungking regime has declared that it has secured loans of $50,000,000 and £50,000,000 from the United States and Britain, respectively, but who does not know that loans without the backing of goods are useless for economic rehabilitations? Such loans will only accentuate the quasi-colonial status of Chungking.

"Coming down South, we find that Thailand, with the incorporation of four Malai States and two Shan States through Japan's magnanimity, this ally of ours has acquired new fertile land and is forging gallantly ahead as a powerful co-participant in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Thailand's national budget for the next fiscal year is expected to reach 400,000,000 Bahts, a fact which attests to the rise of her national prestige.

"The establishment of the Central Bank, the enactment of the Emergency Credit Control Act and other financial measures have accelerated the setting up of a self-sufficiency structure, while remarkable progress is noted in the program for the increased production of rice, cotton and other fibrous products. Equally noteworthy is the advance in her heavy and light industries.

"The Economic Agreement between Japan and French Indo-China is working satisfactorily, and appreciable results are attending the effort for self-support in this part of the South.

"Emerging powerfully from the ruins of the destruction wrought by the British, Burma attained her long-cherished aspiration for independence on August 1. The new Government, under the leadership of Head of the State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, is striving for the establishment of a solid national economy. Already, an appropriation of 180,000,000 Rupees for the current fiscal year has been decided on for the Government purchase of rice and for agricultural loans. Besides, the establishment of a Central Bank is under contemplation.

"These effective measures are bound to result in a smooth flow of rice. The program for the increased production of raw cotton and jute is definitely on the right track. Burma's abundant mineral resources are being exploited steadily and filling the demand throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The independence of the Philippines on October 14, promises the eradication of the anomalous state of affairs imposed on the country by the colonial policy of the United States.

All Preparations Set

"The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines early prepared the ground work for self-support for the archipelago through such measures as the conversion of the sugar industry, the full operation of the copra industry and the conversion of cigar plantations into cigarette plantations.

"'Political independence would mean little unless accompanied by economic independence,' President Jose P. Laurel stressed in his inaugural speech. The program of economic reorganization is progressing apace under the guidance of the newly created Planning Board.

"Meanwhile, the auspicious news has come that the national budget of the Philippines for the first year of her independence is expected to show a reserve.

"Rubber growing and tin-ore mining were the only industries in Malai under British rule, which forced on the native inhabitants slave labor and expensive goods of English make.

"This state of affairs has been fundamentally corrected. Rubber plantations formerly under enemy ownership have been taken over and are being operated by Japanese. Increased production throughout the land has assured that there will be no food shortage, while the rise of local industries is elevating the standard of living of the inhabitants.

"The oil-fields in Sumatra, with those in Burma and Borneo, have been contributing toward the expansion of Japan's fighting strength. Much is to be expected of the future tapping of Sumatra's vast resources.

"Java's pre-war economy was the most advanced in the South. The swift operations by the Imperial Forces kept down destruction by the enemy at a minimum. These factors have combined to speed up rebuilding and new construction work.

Makes Fresh Start

"In the meantime, the Javanese sugar industry has made a fresh start under the auspices of the newly created control corporation. The plantations of rape-seed, cinchona, coffee and other vital products formerly under Dutch and British control are now operated by the Enterprise Control Corporation.

"Java was self-sufficient in food before the war, but increased production is being striven for by importing Taiwan rice and improving technique under Japanese guidance.

"Cotton, jute and hemp growing is in a favorable condition.

"Miscellaneous articles of daily necessity have come to be produced locally with the promotion of small-scale factory and household industries of the Chinese and native inhabitants.

"Cotton growing in the Celebes, like that in Burma and the Philippines, has a promising future. There is already enough production to fill the local demand and leave a surplus for shipment to Japan.

"Furthermore, increased production of rice, copra and corn is steadily reducing imports of foodstuffs and accelerating the development of underground resources.

"South Borneo abounds in oil and also contains inexhaustible resources in teak and other lumber. Future exploration of the hinterland will in all probability unearth still more riches that will do full justice to Borneo's name as a treasure-house of the world."

ASIATIC COUNTRIES WILL CRUSH ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

pre-war conditions of misery and injustice, and espouse the cause of scientific and cultural progress as well as the post-bellum utilization of resources throughout the world to alleviate the sufferings of mankind. These aims are definite and unmistakable. To secure these ends, members of the Asiatic bloc are pledged to a solemn pact of self defense.

With malice toward none, we the people of Greater East Asia are determined to preserve intact and inviolate our national heritage; to live our own way of life, free from outside interference; and to secure to ourselves and our posterity, our rightful place under the sun. We are weary with the pretensions of the "white man's burden" which, more often than not, has only served to cloak the exploitation of weaker peoples.

When the Armistice put a stop in 1918 to the "war to end all wars," a bleeding and prostrate world looked forward to the creation of a new and better economic order under the leadership of the victorious Western powers. But the expectations of a hopeful and hoping world were frustrated by widespread distress and the disruption of entire economic systems almost everywhere. As we view it from our present perspective, the insane paradoxes of over-production in the midst of a crisis and starvation in the midst of plenty, could have been possible only in a world gone mad with greed.

Outcome of Disillusion

The present holocaust may be said to be but the natural outcome of that disappointment and disillusion. On this side of the globe, the Great Empire of Japan finally took up the sword in holy indignation to right the grievous wrong and establish a new world structure based on moral justice.

Henceforth, we shall ourselves work out our own salvation, realizing as we do more than ever now that our destiny is in our own hands, and that our future is what we ourselves make it.

The civilization of the East was already old when the forefathers of the present harbingers of the much-vaunted Western civilization still roamed the wilds of Europe. It was the Orient which gave birth to the civilization which was the glory of Greece and the grandeur of Rome. It was, likewise, the Orient which gave to the Occident its Christian religion. The gifts of culture and refinement with which Western imperialism sought to insinuate itself into our good graces, can be nothing more than the embellishments of our ancient civilization returning to the land of its birth; and like the waters of the river flowing into the ocean, they can rise no higher than the spring from whence they came.

Imbued with the zeal of faith and the enthusiasm of action, and inspired by the memory of our ancestors who sired many civilizations, we shall rediscover the hidden sources of their strength, tap the limitless reservoirs of their wisdom and experience, and so recast our modes of life that we may be able to evolve in our hemisphere a racial, cultural and economic hegemony that shall be a credit to the creative genius of the East.

The Filipino people, I am happy to assure you, are sparing no efforts to be able to contribute their utmost to the security and progress of Greater East Asia. Conscious of their high duty to maintain inviolate the independence and integrity of their country, while at the same time subscribing to the principles of co-existence, cooperation and co-prosperity, which inspired the program of establishing an economic hegemony in this part of the Globe, they are ready and willing to endure greater hardships and to make further sacrifices to enable Japan to fulfill her sacred mission.

The current war has proved to be a blessing in disguise to all of us in Greater East Asia. Whereas in centuries past, we are strangers to each other, each left to its own fate and each working independently of the others; now we have been finally thrown together, as we should have been since the beginning of time, firmly united in the common cause to defend ourselves from foreign exploitations, and indissolubly linked by the common purpose to establish a new world order upon which depends the ultimate happiness of our peoples.

I appeal to all the peoples of Greater East Asia to indissolubly band together so that they may, with efficacy, fight Western imperialism and emancipate themselves from its political domination and economic exploitation and live a life that is their own. Happily for them, the Great Empire of Japan has championed their cause and waged the present war. She has already driven away the Anglo-American Dutch forces from our part of the world, and true to her sacred mission and pledge, she has recognized the National Government of China, returned her concessions and abolished the humiliating extraterritoriality in that nation; returned to Thailand the latter's territory despoiled by Great Britain; granted independence to Burma and the Philippines; given to the inhabitants of Java, Sumatra and Borneo the right to participate in their administration of the affairs of their respective governments; extended sympathy and help to the Indian people and recognized the Provisional Government of Free India. The peoples of Greater East Asia must realize that unless Japan wins this war, the aspiration of making Asia for the Asiatics cannot materialize, the Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be established and the peoples of the Orient will continue to be "drawers of water and hewers of wood," mere instruments for the fulfillment of the wishes and designs of the so-called superior peoples of the Occident.

We should like to serve notice to the outside powers that they have no reason to differ with us on the maintenance and enforcement in our hemisphere of the ideals and principles which we entertain and which we consider vital to our very existence and well-being; in the same way, perhaps, that we can have no quarrel with any of them with reference to the manner in which they solve their problems involving solely their internal security or domestic economy. When the passion of war shall have subsided, we wish to assure them that we shall be guided not alone by the time-honored attitude of "live and let live" in our relations with them, but if they please, by the benign policy of "live and help live" which is the golden rule within our Sphere.

I thank you.

Newsmen of East Asia To Hold Conference In Tokyo for 3 Days

To enhance the ideas of Greater East Asia and emphasize the determination of the various nations for the prosecution of the war, a convention of newspapermen of Greater East Asia will be held for three days from November 17 to 19 in Tokyo, it was disclosed by Hidesaburo Yokoyama, Secretary in the Board of Information, on Monday. Attending this great newspapermen's convention, which will be sponsored by the Japan Newspaper Association, will be about 70 correspondents from Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, Central China, South China, Mengchiang, Hongkong, French-Indo China, Malai, Sumatra, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Java, Celebes, Borneo, and Ceram, it was further revealed.

EAST ASIA NATIONS RESOLVED TO WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

equipment and systems set up in the specious name of civilization were utilized by them simply as the means to satisfy their materialistic desires.

As for all nations in East Asia, they were left without means of promoting their development and progress. Indeed, they were so placed as to become positively degraded and enslaved. That is to say, America and Britain sacrificed East Asia, materially and spiritually. All East Asiatic peoples groaned under the Anglo-American tyrannical yoke and felt boundless indignation at their heartless conduct.

Much Blood Shed

In the meantime, much blood was shed by many patriots who fought for the revival and union of East Asia. The East Asiatic nations were, however, unable to break down the accumulated evils of feudalism, and, inveigled by the cunning Anglo-American tactics, they even committed the folly of quarrelling among themselves.

The birth of Manchoukuo was the dawn for East Asia in chaos. The valuable aid consistently given by Japan and the great enthusiasm evinced by 30,000,000 people over the construction of a moral State combined to bring into being a perfect modern State shed of the last vestige of the old order within a space of ten years. The process of quickening the new order induced the China Affair and, the kaleidoscopic changes in the international political situation which followed, finally culminated in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influence in East Asia was destroyed quickly by the loyal and gallant Japanese officers and men and the East Asiatic nations have come to figure again in their proper forms. I have no time here to give a detailed description of each of the events memorable for all ages in the history of East Asia, such as the restoration of sovereignty for China, the independence of Burma, the territorial adjustment of Thailand, the independence of the Philippines, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the grant to the Indonesians of the right of participation in government. These are all unforgettable events which have been witnessed by the East Asiatic peoples with great joy and deep emotion within the past year.

Due to Japan's Faith

It is, of course, due largely to Japan's unshakable faith and her enormous power of execution that such a mighty work of construction is being pushed forward steadily in the midst of a terrible war, but it, at the same time, shows how all East Asiatic countries and peoples are fully awakened and are striving hard to restore East Asia to its true and proper state. This is, indeed, a fact which gives us cause for genuine congratulation.

This ebulition of the East Asiatic spirit and this ardent desire to create a new world are the Heavenly wish and the natural outcome of things which nothing can check. I believe that nobody in East Asia is insensible of this truth or blind to this natural order of things. Even the leaders of the Chiang Kai-shek regime who, as catspaws of America and Britain, are still pursuing the mistaken course at Chungking, and the Communists who, preaching resistance against Japan, are disturbing peace and order in many places of China are, I feel confident, inwardly conscious of it. My deep sympathy goes out to the 400,000,000 people of India who, groaning under Britain's tyrannical rule, must be yearning for this new world and must accordingly be bemoaning their present hard lot.

At the present Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, I have come in personal contact with the leaders of the allied countries, exchanged views frankly with them and discussed our mission for the construction of Greater East Asia, and I was deeply struck by their firm resolve to win the war and by their eagerness to accomplish the work of construction.

The Declaration which we have publicly enunciated to the world embodies the righteous cause of the universe. There is no comparison between this and the Atlantic Charter which was proclaimed by America and Britain who are bent on maintaining the status quo, under the specious name of peace and under the mask of humanity. The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is not meant as a mere shibboleth. It means the pledge solemnly given by all Greater East-Asiatic nations of their firm resolve to attain conjointly the ideals clearly set forth in it.

It is the time-honored East Asian present never to fail to do what has once been promised. While feeling great joy at the thought of having fulfilled my important mission at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, I am deeply sensible of the great gravity of the responsibility which I am called upon to discharge hereafter, and I am firmly determined to make redoubled efforts to carry out the weighty responsibility devolving on Manchoukuo.

My friends in the entire East Asia!

East Asia has a very bright future before it. Let us march on, with high hopes and closely united, until the glory of final victory is gained.

Geburtsanzeige

Unsere Juuta hat ein gesundes Schwesterlein URSULA bekommen. Dies zeigen hocherfreut an Kurt und Eva PASCHEN geb. TIMME.

Kobe, den 2ten Nov. 1943.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR E. ASIA MOOTED

Conference of Leaders in Tokyo Adopts Basic Guiding Principles

The Conference of the Leaders of the Physical Training Organization of Greater East Asia with a view to establishing the new guiding principles for the physical training of all Asiatic nations was held at the Dai-Iti Hotel on Monday morning with the attendance of about 60 prominent persons, including Gen-ichiro Kamimori of the Physical Training League of Manchoukuo, Prasert Thamrang Nawasawat, First Secretary of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, U Ba Maung, Cultural Attache of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo, Redino Ilanan, Honorary Director of the Physical Training Association of the Philippines, Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Japan Physical Training Association, Dr. Takashi Go, Director in Chief of the same association, Ryozo Hiranuma, Adviser to the same association and others.

Following the opening address by Dr. Go, Mr. Hiranuma was elected chairman for the meeting. Then, significant speeches were given by Mr. Goto of Japan, Chang Chao of China, Yen Teh-chun of Manchoukuo, Mr. Nawasawat of Thailand, U Ba Maung of Burma, and Mr. Ilanan of the Philippines. Then the following declaration was adopted with the unanimous approval:

"We, the representatives of all the Physical Training organizations of all the Asiatic countries concerned, in accordance with the decision reached at today's meeting, will do our utmost to facilitate the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which is aimed at the liberation of East Asia from the yoke of the Anglo-Americans. In order to achieve our purpose through the promotion of the physical training of all people of Greater East Asia, we shall strictly observe the following principles:

"1. All nations of Greater East Asia, based on their tradition and originality, will exercise their greatest efforts to realize the physical and moral improvement of all Asiatic peoples independently of the Anglo-American idea of physical training which has found its way to all parts of the world in the past.

"2. In order to realize the close cooperation among the Greater East Asiatic nations relative to their physical training, all nations concerned, under the new guiding principle, will establish an organization for the physical training of all Asiatic peoples, which shall form the foundation of a universal organization for physical training to be established in due course of time.

"3. All nations of Greater East Asia, in order to facilitate the physical improvement of the respective people, shall extend mutual aids based on the spirit of cooperation."

Wang Asserts Meeting Paves Way for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese Ambassador to my country, and now again I, representing the Republic of China, had the great honor and pleasure of attending the Assembly of Greater-East Asiatic Nations and signing the Joint Declaration. I have no doubt that all the representatives of the participating countries are inspired by the same great enthusiasm and strong faith. That is to say, all are firmly convinced that the aim of the War of Greater East Asia will be attained without fail and the work of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia will be accomplished as successfully.

"I am also fully persuaded that the attainment of this aim and the accomplishment of this work depend entirely on both individual and combined efforts of all nations of Greater East Asia. By the display of her enormous exertions, Japan is actually safeguarding East Asia and it is up to us, the new-born States and the States working for restoration, to do our utmost to share the responsibility for the successful conclusion of the War and for the consummation of the construction work.

"This grand enterprise of Greater East Asia can be achieved only when all nations of Greater East Asia exert themselves to the utmost individually and collectively. The policy of aggression and exploitation pursued by America and Britain in the past has already been crushed and their policy of causing estrangement among East Asiatic nations lies in ruin. No matter what policy they may adopt hereafter, no matter what honeyed words they may use to inveigle us and no matter what canards they may circulate, our faith will remain absolutely unshaken.

"We will never again suffer oppression at their hands, nor shall we be entrapped again by their deceptive policy. We have no manner of doubt that the 'great exertions put forth by all nations of Greater East Asia, individually and conjointly, will result in the emancipation of Greater East Asia and in the eventual pervasion of the light of Greater East Asia throughout the world. In conclusion, I wish to pay my highest respects to Japan and all other friendly nations."

UNCLE SAM'S EMPTY GESTURE

By COBBER

Special to the Nippon Times

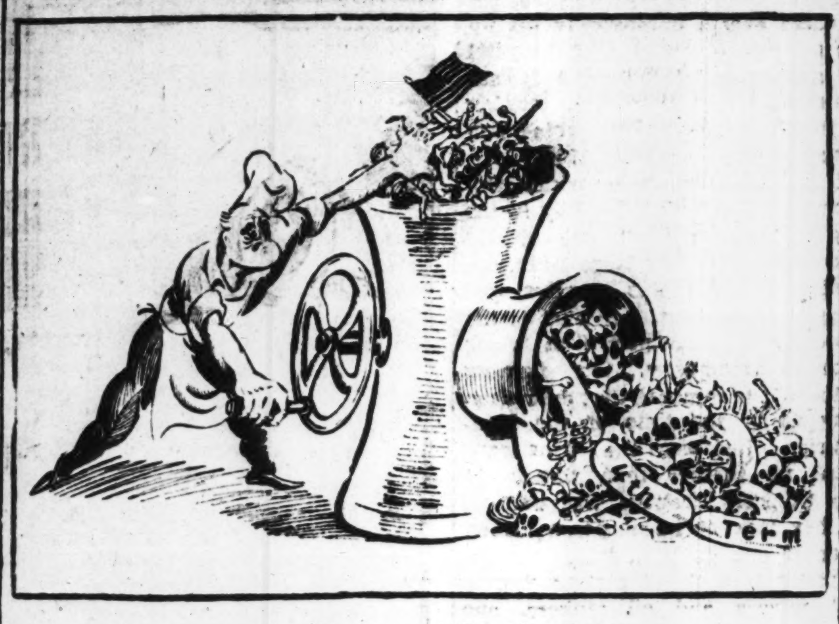
We have an interesting report here from Washington regarding America's renewed gesture toward Chungking. According to this report, another ONE ACT PLAY entitled—Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act—is being staged by he United States law-makers in order to demonstrate Uncle Sam's overwhelming love for Chungking.

When some Americans say that they consider Chinese exclusion from immigration into the United States as unfair and unjust, they must be quite sincere about it. But do they remember that the Immigration Law of 1924 excludes all Asiatics as undesirable people—not entitled to equal treatment with the Europeans? The idea of branding highly cultured peoples like Chinese and Japanese as inferior races not worthy of equal treatment with Czechs, Slavs, Poles, Lithuanians, and the rest of European races!

Racial prejudice has long been recognized as one fertile source of international ill-feeling and cause of war. The United States, which has always displayed such eagerness to champion the cause of humanity, did not hesitate to humiliate the proud races of the Orient as inferior and undesirable. Having so condemned and insulted the Orientals, the United States is now impudent enough to pretend to be the benefactor and liberator of these very same Orientals. According to American logic, these two diverging varieties of behavior may be compatible; but to the Orientals, they are not.

And what was the real motive of the exclusion? The immigration question could never have been the motive; because even if the Exclusion Law was not put into effect, the number of Chinese and Japanese who might have been admitted would never have exceeded one hundred persons per annum. Admission or non-admission of one hundred immigrants a year could never have been a serious problem. It is hardly conceivable that this was the cause of the Exclusion Law. Surely, there must have been other motivating reasons. One can think of no other incentive than the desire to simply insult the Oriental races.

Since this unjust and foolish law was put into force, not a few thoughtful Americans protested openly and even suggested the timely amendment of the obnoxious clauses of the Immigration Law. Nothing, however, came out of it; and the inimical law continued to exist, playing havoc with the otherwise cordial friendship then existing between the United States and Japan.



For Peace and Freedom!

It never occurred to the Americans, who are usually so keen on matters of people's rights and interests, that if America closed its doors to the Asiatics, the Orient, too, may be entitled to refuse admission of Americans to its shores.

The proposed Eastern Common Prosperity Region sponsored by Japan does not intend to exclude Americans, but everyone must recognize that its conception, at least, has been inspired by the American exclusion of Orientals. For if the Orientals are denied entrance to the new world, what else can they do but to set up a sphere of their own where they can enjoy freedom and prosperity in their own way?

Now, though hopelessly too late, the United States realizes the unfairness of the Excluson Law and proposes to amend it so that the offensive features of Oriental discrimination would be eliminated. "Better late than never," we say, and we welcome such a move as a step toward rectifying the gross injustice.

However, on learning the details of the proposed amendment from Washington, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep disappointment. Instead of removing the features of racial discrimination in toto, the amendment merely proposes to provide exception for the subjects of Chungking-China. The fundamental discrimination of Oriental races is to be retained without any change. America, in other words, is using the immigration question as a means to appease Chungking. Bargaining is the motive and not love of justice. If America truly and honestly wishes to do justice to the Orientals, why confine the amendment to the Chungking Chinese alone? What about Japanese? True, America and Japan are at war, but this incident ought not affect the fundamental issue of human justice.

The outcome of such a proposed amendment, we venture to predict, would be catastrophic. Most probably, Chungking would never be pleased, and all the rest of the Orientals would be doubly displeased . . . . all of which clearly indicate that the United States, for one, has no right to claim that she is fighting the present war for justice or anything of the sort.

INDIANS IN F.I.C. DONATE

Monetary Contribution Given to Azad Hind Regime, Red Cross

Domei

SAIGON, November 8.—The Saigon chapter of the Indian Independence League recently donated 2,600,000 rupees to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as a sign of allegiance, and 16,000 piasters to the Indian Red Cross. The sum was donated to be used for the independence movement, it was disclosed.

It was also revealed that a considerable number of volunteers had answered the recruiting of troops for the Indian National Army and that the first group was sent out on Sunday. More volunteers are being enlisted and a second group will shortly be dispatched.

FOE ADMITS DIFFICULTY

London Times Correspondent Pens 'Our Japanese Foe'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 7.—Recently publishing a book entitled "Our Japanese Foe," Jan Morrisson, former London Times correspondent on the New Guinea front, points out the reasons why the war against the Japanese Forces is so very hard.

In his book, Morrisson writes, "The Japanese leaders are prepared for any occurrence, and the price to be paid in trying to gain victory on the Asian front will not be small. The war against the Japanese Forces will be most difficult."

N. China Post Decided

With Tsunetaka Komuchi and Tsuneo Yamanishi, Vice-Presidents of the North China Development Company, having resigned after completing their terms, the Government has decided on one of their successors; Kojiro Nakamura, a director of the company.

Maj-Gen. Namifuji Dies

Major-General Masanobu Namifuji passed away at his Suginami home on Saturday at the age of 67. During his career he had served as the commander of the First Heavy Field Artillery Brigade, and was placed on the retired list in August, 1928.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 7, 1943

Yesterday strong enemy attacks against the Crimea Peninsula alternated with own counter-attacks. Hard struggles ensued in the course of which the enemy suffered casualties. In the Straits of Kertch our naval vessels sank four fully laden enemy landing boats and one motor-torpedo-boat. One enemy lighter with 15 guns was captured.

Apart from several successful German thrusts, minor fighting activity only occurred in the great Dnieper bend as well as on the other parts of the Dnieper front. South of Nikopol, a German group in a surprise thrust broke into the enemy positions and captured 40 guns as well as prisoners.

Embittered struggles ensued in the battle of Kiev with enemy waves of attackers which time and again rushed against the German positions. Several strong enemy attacks were repulsed and the Soviets suffered considerable casualties.

Battles with heavy enemy tank forces are still in progress southwest of the town.

Strong Luftwaffe formations effectively supported the ground troops shooting down 93 Soviet aircraft.

Successful German counter-thrusts were carried out south of Nevel in the area southwest of Velikije Luki. Another defensive success was gained west of the town where the German troops repulsed strong enemy attacks destroying 51 enemy tanks.

In southern Italy the enemy intensified his attacks in order to break through our positions north of Volturno with concentrated forces. The German formations launched counter-attacks and after violent struggles they repulsed the enemy who had broken into our positions back into the Volturno valley, thus reconquering the old positions.

Last night heavy German bombers with telling effect attacked the enemy supply ports on the eastern and western coasts of southern Italy. Weak enemy aircraft formations entered the Reich territory carrying out some nuisance raids. Six enemy aircraft were shot down.

Again last night German planes dropped bombs on targets in the London city area as well as over east and south England.

Filipinos to Stage Parade

Domei

MANILA, November 7.—A mammoth meeting and parade of members of all district and neighborhood associations in Manila will be held on December 12 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the organization of the associations. Plans include holding of a mammoth meeting and a parade at Sunken Garden in front of the Legislative Building.

ENEMY IS FIGHTING IN JAPAN'S SPHERE

Southern Supply Line of Foe Gradually Being Sealed by Repeated Defeats

The significance of the stirring air battle over Rabaul and the sea battle near Bougainville in the Solomons area that took place between October 31 and November 5 lies in the fact that the enemy in their desperate counter-offensive operations have been drawn into the sphere of Japan's armed supremacy, according to Domei.

The results obtained by the Japanese Armed Forces at those points are comparable to the brilliant achievement in the Battle of the South Pacific of October 26 last year. It is not by chance, however, that these results were won. Not only did our officers and men fight with exceptional valor and skill but it happened that these battles were fought within a sphere of strategic supremacy established by the chain of victories that had been gained in the initial stages of the War of Greater East Asia.

The island-to-island strategy of the enemy initiated by the construction of an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the form of Guadalcanal fortifications in the South Pacific was sorely put to the test in their attacks on Bougainville and New Britain. Moreover, their lengthened supply lines had fallen within the sphere of Japanese armed might. It was in order to effect a break through this iron girdle that the enemy sought to disturb the rear by air raids, with the disastrous consequence that they suffered over Rabaul. Next they sought to use their mobile force for the first time in a long while and the result was the miserable defeat off Bougainville.

Despite the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is entirely different in nature from any war of the past, it is seen that the American strategists have not yet been able to discard their outmoded ideas of warfare, Domei observes.

The United States had been expanding its armament, before the war, with Japan as its hypothetical enemy and it had made trans-Pacific offensive its basic and traditional policy. In accordance with this policy, it built its bases on Otorishima (Wake), Guam and the Philippines and undertook to establish lines of communications between the bases already built and the bases next on the construction program. This it kept up until the very eve of the War of Greater East Asia.

For instance, on its northern advance route, Puget Sound was made the point of origin and a line formed linking it with Kodiak, Kiska and Attu. On the central advance route, a line was formed linking Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and the Philippines. The southern advance route comprised of Hawaii, Phoenix Island and Samoa. American politicians concealed their sinister designs by calling these routes the American lines of growth. Thus, it was that the American strategy depended on points and lines.

The existence of the solid sphere, or area, of Japanese armed influence near these points and lines, however, have exposed the latter to grave peril. Instantly, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the advance points and segments of the Anglo-American-Dutch advance lines were smashed and in their places Japan's armed might was established over them. The northern and central advance routes of the enemy have been sealed and now the southern route is being sealed.

It is this struggle between areas of influence and strategic lines that characterizes the War of Greater East Asia and it is this factor that assures the Japanese of unfailing victory.

YOUTHS IN BALI ESTABLISH YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

More Bodies Being Formed on Occasion of 2nd Anniversary of War Outbreak

Domei

SINGARADJA, November 8.—Reflecting enthusiasm for the defense of their land among native youths of the famed island of Bali, Lesser Sunda, a native Young Men's Association has been established in Denpasar Province, the southern part of the island, under the patronage of Japanese authorities in the island.

Similar associations will also be formed in Negara Province and in Gitanjyar Province as well as in other provinces in the island in the course of this month.

On the occasion of the coming second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, an All Bali Federation of Native Young Men's Associations are expected to be established with due ceremony in which all the associations will be granted their banners by the Japanese authorities in the island.

Teia Maru Homeward Bound

Domei

MANILA, November 8.—The Japanese repatriation ship, Teia Maru, left here at 10:30 a.m. today on its journey back to Japan.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1943

The Next Step

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's announcement Saturday that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would soon be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Free India is important news. Not only is it important to the Provisional Government of Free India which is directly concerned, but it is a matter of intense interest to all Asia, for it indicates the direction of the next major move in the general advance toward the rounding out of the new Greater East Asia.

The recently concluded Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations outlined the general plan for the New Order in this region. In its Joint Declaration of November 6, which is the veritable Magna Charta of East Asia, the Assembly set forth the basic principles according to which the New Order is to be shaped. The Assembly also made clear the indubitable fact that the defeat of the Anglo-American enemy is the prime prerequisite to the establishment of the New Order. But just how and in what order the various steps would be taken to reach these ends could not, of course, be divulged in detail, entailing as they do such varied and complex military and political considerations. The announcement concerning the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, however, furnishes a definite clew as to the direction of the next specific step.

The placing of these territories under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Free India, which will so materially strengthen that Government by giving it a tangible geographical base, points to the fact that the next major step in the program of the United Greater East Asia is the liberation of India. How logical and necessary is that step can readily be perceived from the facts of the situation.

As Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma so candidly pointed out in the Assembly, "East Asia is not yet whole. We must admit that the circle still remains incomplete; there are still gaps in it here and there. . . .No one can think of the East without thinking of India. . . .There can not be a free Asia without a free India." Because his own country is at the very front firing-line exposed to the enemy entrenched in India, because his own country has shared in a peculiarly intimate degree the same tribulations as India at the hands of the same British foe, Prime Minister Ba Maw undoubtedly realizes the importance of the Indian problem more keenly than most of the other Asiatic leaders. But the overthrow of British power in India most emphatically does not concern India alone, nor Burma alone, but all East Asia.

For it is possession of India which has given Britain the power to threaten all East Asia. India is Britain's armory and treasure-house. It was with Indian manpower and Indian wealth that Britain built her predatory empire which stretched from the West all the way to Hongkong, and it is with Indian manpower and Indian wealth that Britain still endangers the construction of a new Greater East Asia. Hence the urgent necessity of driving the British out of their Asiatic stronghold, which is India. Hence the moral necessity of liberating the Indian people so that they may stand side by side with their other Asiatic brethren in the ranks of free men where they rightly belong. It is but natural that with the Anglo-American forces already driven out from the greater part of East Asia, the next logical step is to drive them out of India, the one place where they still remain.

Transferring the strategically important Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Free India is a step which will help to speed the day of India's complete liberation. It is one manifestation of the way in which Japan, together with all the other free nations of East Asia, is rushing to throw the weight of a thousand million united Asiatics into the common fight which Subhas Chandra Bose is so inspiringly leading against the common British enemy in India.

Shortening the War

None of the drastic, decisive operations which the anti-Axis camp has loudly and frequently threatened to undertake with a view to "shortening" the war seems to be materializing on schedule.

The wet monsoon in Burma gave way to the dry season in due meteorological course in the early part of October, indifferent to any dictates of British war strategy, but the major Burma offensive which was advertized to synchronize with the change in the monsoon season in Burma has yet to commence. Indeed, Churchill is reported by the five globe-trotting American senators to be extremely reluctant to start any Burma offensive at all, on the strange pretext that Chungking might thereby become more powerful.

The autumn leaves have fallen in all the countries of Europe. The branches of the trees are stripped and bare. But the second front which Churchill promised would be seen before the leaves of autumn fell has yet to be opened. In spite of prolonged and, may it be said, inconclusive confabulations in Moscow, Soviet troops are still locked in exhausting battle on the banks of the Dnieper, while their allies continue to turn a conveniently deaf ear to the vociferous Russian demand for some action which will divert fifty German divisions to Western Europe.

Even the Italian campaign, which the Soviets resolutely reject as a substitute second front, and which was offered to the British and American publics as a certain short-cut to the termination of hostilities, seems to have definitely stalled. Nor does island hopping in the South Pacific seem to be meeting with any more success, while the toll of airplanes downed both in Europe and Asia runs progressively against the Anglo-American air units.

On the other hand the consolidation of Greater East Asia is proceeding apace, as the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations just concluded emphatically demonstrates. In the past month the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China united on a still more solid base those two firm pillars of the Common Prosperity Region. The establishment of a Provisional Government of Free India under the inspiring leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, the declaration of Philippine independence and the extension of political participation to the peoples of Indonesia, Malai and Borneo on a broad and unprecedented scale, are all further forward steps toward completion of the Common Prosperity Region, whose unshakable construction on a firm basis capable of withstanding all external pressure and aggression is Japan's major war aim. In this sense, each of these momentous achievements, as well as the earlier attainment of independence by Burma and the acquisition of new territories by Thailand, has not only contributed its quota toward shortening the war by cementing East Asia into one invincible whole, but has also done much to eliminate any post-war confusion in this region, to the extent that each of these moves represents actual progressive attainment, in the very midst of conflict, of the constructive aims of the Greater East Asia War.

Whenever the enemy public gets restive or apathetic, tom-toms announcing plans for a major offensive to shorten the war are freely sounded in the enemy press and radio. A reckless major enemy offensive might, it is true, serve to shorten the war by permitting a crushing defeat to be inflicted on him, but it would be scarcely likely to bring him any great rejoicing. His obvious reluctance to undertake any of the publicized offensives in any sphere in spite of self-set, pre-announced time limits may indeed be taken as clear indication of his dismayed realization of the slimness of the chances of their meeting with any material success. The blatant advance publicity given to such non-materializing offensives may also be taken as adequate proof of the deep need of a lift in morale felt on the enemy home front. The recent wave of strikes in the enemy countries is but one of the outward indications that the enemy peoples have no more stomach for the continuous sacrifices demanded of them in a war solely for a will-o'-the-wisp victory, with no indication that such a victory, even if attainable, might bring them anything for which they would willingly lay down their lives.

When it occurs to these war weary peoples that the quickest way for them to shorten the war and bring about an equitable peace is to get rid of their megalomaniac leaders and let the construction of the New Order in Asia and Europe proceed uninterrupted by their lust for world domination, which alone prolongs the war, all humanity will be benefited, not the least themselves.

If the propaganda-poisoned British and American people will awaken to a realization that the rising tide of human progress will not recede at the imperious will of Roosevelt and Churchill, modern Canutes, but will on the contrary finally overwhelm them in its flood if they continue in their obstinate futile attempt to oppose its flow, then they might take effective steps to shorten the war by giving up a fight which cannot bring them victory. Thus they might hasten the coming of the new and happier era for mankind which is already in the making.

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By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part I

In appreciation of the friendship and aid extended to our country by the United States at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and the good offices offered at the peace conference which followed, the Japanese nation, through the Mayor of Tokyo, sent several thousand young cherry trees to Washington in order to express her gratitude. In the course of ten, twenty years these young shoots grew in height, until soon when they blossomed forth each spring and tens of thousands of spectators flocked to the "Cherry Festival" along the Potomac.

However, the Japanese-American relations worsened as these trees grew. While the Russo-Japanese peace conference was being conducted at Portsmouth, the railroad king of America, Harriman, was scheming to gain control of the South Manchuria Railway, and failing in this, he sought to buy out the Russian East China Railway, when he discovered they wished to sell, and by planning to build a line parallel to the South Manchuria railway he attempted thereby to forcibly buy it out. Fortunately for our nation the sudden death of Harriman put an end to his intrigues.

The Americans soon began to fear that the advance of Japan into the Asiatic Continent and the strengthening of her influences there would jeopardize her hold on the Philippines, which to the Americans was the first line of encroachment into East Asia. Thus, repeatedly she blocked every attempt of the Japanese to have their special rights in China recognized. And in the meantime, the unjust restriction of Japanese immigrants in the United States became an unsurmountable obstacle to friendly diplomatic negotiations between these two countries.

Panama Canal Completed

The completion of the Panama Canal became a vital necessity for the United States, not only to shorten the distance of the sea route between the industrial districts of the American East Coast with Asia, but to speed the movement of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific Ocean. The year, 1914, which saw the final consummation of this project was also the year of the outbreak of the First World War.

Following the Great War, the national strength of Japan took leaping forward strides, until she became one of the five, and soon, one of the three world's foremost Powers, and in step with this amazing progress, the American oppressive policy against Japan became more and more blunt.

The Versailles Treaty brought a temporary period of tranquillity to Europe. But the situation in the Pacific became rapidly intensified. The Washington Naval Disarmament Conference forced us to recognize the reduction of our naval strength to 60 per cent of that of the United States and Britain, while the Nine Power Pact concerning China completely trampled out all our special rights in that country. The 1930 London Treaty put further restrictions upon naval strength, enchaining Japan's hands and feet.

Conference Fails

On October 23, 1934, at the invitation of the British Government, with the expiration of the Washington Agreement approaching at the end of 1936, the Preparatory meeting for the Second Disarmament Conference was opened at London. Our nation advocated the complete abolition of all capital ships and aircraft carriers, or at least a great decrease, and was absolutely opposed to the continuation of the existing agreement. The British upheld the reduction in size of capital ships, and the maintenance of 70 cruisers, while the United States insisted on the continuance of the treaty and the possession of large-sized capital ships. Consequently the conference ended with no decisions. On December 29, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, our nation notified the United States Government to end the Washington Agreement. By this move, all was liquidated. The Washington and London Disarmament Treaties expired in December, 1936, and freed from the restraining hands of Britain and America, our nation was able to launch upon her non-menacing, and non encroaching independent armament program.

In January, 1937, the Washington and London agreements became invalid, followed in July of that year by the outbreak of the China Affair. The United States, in the fact of these events immediately set up the second Vinson Plan of 3 capital ships, 2 aircraft carriers, 8 B-class cruisers and other vessels totaling 45 in all, or 295,000 tons, which was approved by Congress in 1938.

It is natural in the American two-ocean strategy, and especially in the Pacific strategy, that she should find necessity for a large fleet consisting of battleships, carriers, and large-sized cruisers, but what is the state of her transport fleet which should accompany the fighting ships? It is rumored that the reason why at at the time of the Manchurian Incident the Americans went no further than threats in the Stimson Doctrine was because of her lack of naval power. However, if one were to delve into the conditions of the American merchant vessels and oil tankers, one may say that it was not due to the deficiency of naval strength alone. For here too was another great weakness the utter absence of any sort of adequate shipbuilding capacity.

U.S. in First World War

In order to explain the reason for this, let us turn back to the American maritime policy at the time of the first World War. In a word, one may say that the United States had entered the conflict devoid of any bottoms. Here are the figures:

	(Tons)
Tonnage existing in 1914	5.360.000
Newly launched:	
1914	200.000
1915	170.000
1916	500.000
1917 (Entered War April 6)	930,000
1918 (Armistice)	3.050.000
1919	4,070.000
1920	2,470.000
1921	1,110.000

Thus we see that the tonnage in American hands totaled 17,000,000 tons by 1921, but by the time the shipbuilding industry had hit its full stride in 1918, the war had already come to an end. The following table shows the tonnage of ships sunk in 1917 and 1918. U.S. losses are small as few of her ships actually took part in the transportation activities. (In 1,000 tons)

Year	Total Allied and Neutral Ships	British Ships	U.S. Ships
1914	319	252	—
1915	1,312	885	—
1916	2.305	1.231	14
1917	6.073	3.650	165
1918	2.528	1.632	142

Although the United States was constructing ships at full capacity by 1918, the American total tonnage engaged in transporting was 5,993,000 dead-weight tons, only one-third of the British amount.

But the expansion of the United States maritime facilities with the War as the opportunity, rapidly become a challenge to the British supremacy of the Seven Seas which she had held from the 19th century. The British attempted to replace the 7,660,000 tons lost in the four years of warfare by a feverish shipbuilding activity. (See Table below)

	Tons		Tons
1915	650,000	1919	1.620.000
1916	600.000	1920	2.050.000
1917	1,116.000	1921	1.530.000
1918	1,349.000		

U.S. Begins Earnestly

The Americans, observing the high rate of launchings, increased their efforts. However, the general anticipation that with the Armistice, there would be a great movement of goods to Europe as part of the Continent's revival proved to be only a dream, and a world business depression began to spread even before the ink on the Versaille Treaty was dry. There was little load to be carried, and the shipping of the various countries suffered from lack of business, forcing ships to remain moored in the piers. Especially the ships of the United States, constructed hurriedly during wartime, began to show signs of their defective structures, fuel consumption mounted, seamen lacked training. All these factors made competition with Japanese, British, Germans, Dutch and Norwegians in maritime enterprises impossible. The greatest number of ships lying idle in harbors those of the United States. (Of the total world ships at mooring in June, 1938 of 3,405,000 tons, American ships consisted of 1,348,000 tons.)

Under such conditions, the American Government could no longer continue its subsidy to shipping companies, and many of them were forced to go into bankruptcy. The number of new ships constructed dropped sharply to as low as 50,000 to 100,000 tons annually. As a result, at the time of the outbreak of the second World War in 1939, the total tonnage America possessed was only 11,870,000 tons. Classifying these ships in order of their age, one will be astonished at the large number of old vessels being used:

	Tons		Tons
Up to 5 years	580,000	12-20 years	3,290,000
5-10 years	550,000	20-25 years	3,570,000
10-15 years	530,000	O'r 25 years	2,770,000

Those less than 15 years of age only came to 1,760,000 tons, and approximately 85 per cent, or 9,600,000 tons were superannuated ships, afloat for 15 years or more, and of that number, 1,000,000 tons were moored to the piers, unfit for service on the seas.

It would naturally follow that the United States with her natural oil deposit of world importance should put much effort into the building up of a large oil tanker fleet. The growing importance of oil came to be realized from 1913 when five British "Queen Elizabeth" class 30,000-ton vessels were reconstructed to use petroleum in place of coal as fuel. In respect to merchant vessels, though in 1914 only 3.2 per cent of the world's bottoms used crude petroleum, in 1939 this had increased to 53.5 per cent. The rapid development of the automobile, the appearance of tractors leading to large-scale farming, and again the change of war methods to use of tanks and mechanized units, the whirlwind progress of aircraft, use of large formations of planes—all these new phases of modern life and warfare were made possible by the use of oil. And together with this, the world production of oil had jumped from 56,000,000 tons in 1914 to 297,000 tons in 1940. And of that sum, the United States accounted for 182,000,000 tons in 1940.

The number of oil tankers, indispensable for the transportation of oil, also increased from 1,460,000 tons in 1914 to 11,430,000 tons by 1939. A detailed table follows:

Nations	No. of Ships	No. of Tons
Britain	435	2.919.000
United States	421	2.800.000
Norway	272	2.117.000
Japan	—	—
Holland	107	537.000
Italy	84	426.000
France	50	317.000
Germany	37	256.000
Total of World Including Other Nations	1,731	11.436.000

There is a reason for the fact that the United States, the world's leading oil producing nation, has fewer tankers than Britain, which has virtually no oil deposits at all. While the Americans domestically consume the greater part of their supply produced, Britain must meet her internal demands wholly by importations. Of the 2,340,000 tons of tankers owned by the Standard Oil Company, 498,000 tons are registered in Britain, and 158,000 tons in Canada, while there are many others of various countries which are controlled by British capital.

Of the American tankers too, as is the case with merchant vessels and passenger ships, the greater part are aged ships. In January, 1941, the United States possessed 361 large-sized tankers (4,810,000 dead-weight tons or approximately 2,800,000 registered tons.)

	Ships
Less Than 10 Years	77
10-20 Years	23
20-25 Years	239
Over 25 Years	22

Ships over 20 years in age are no longer suitable for use, due to the corrosion of the steel plates and oil drums, which causes leakage. The relative speed of these vessels follows:

	Ships
9-10 knots	40
10-11 „	198
11-13 „	80
13-14 „	22
14-19 „	14
Over 19 „	4
Uncertain	3
Total	361

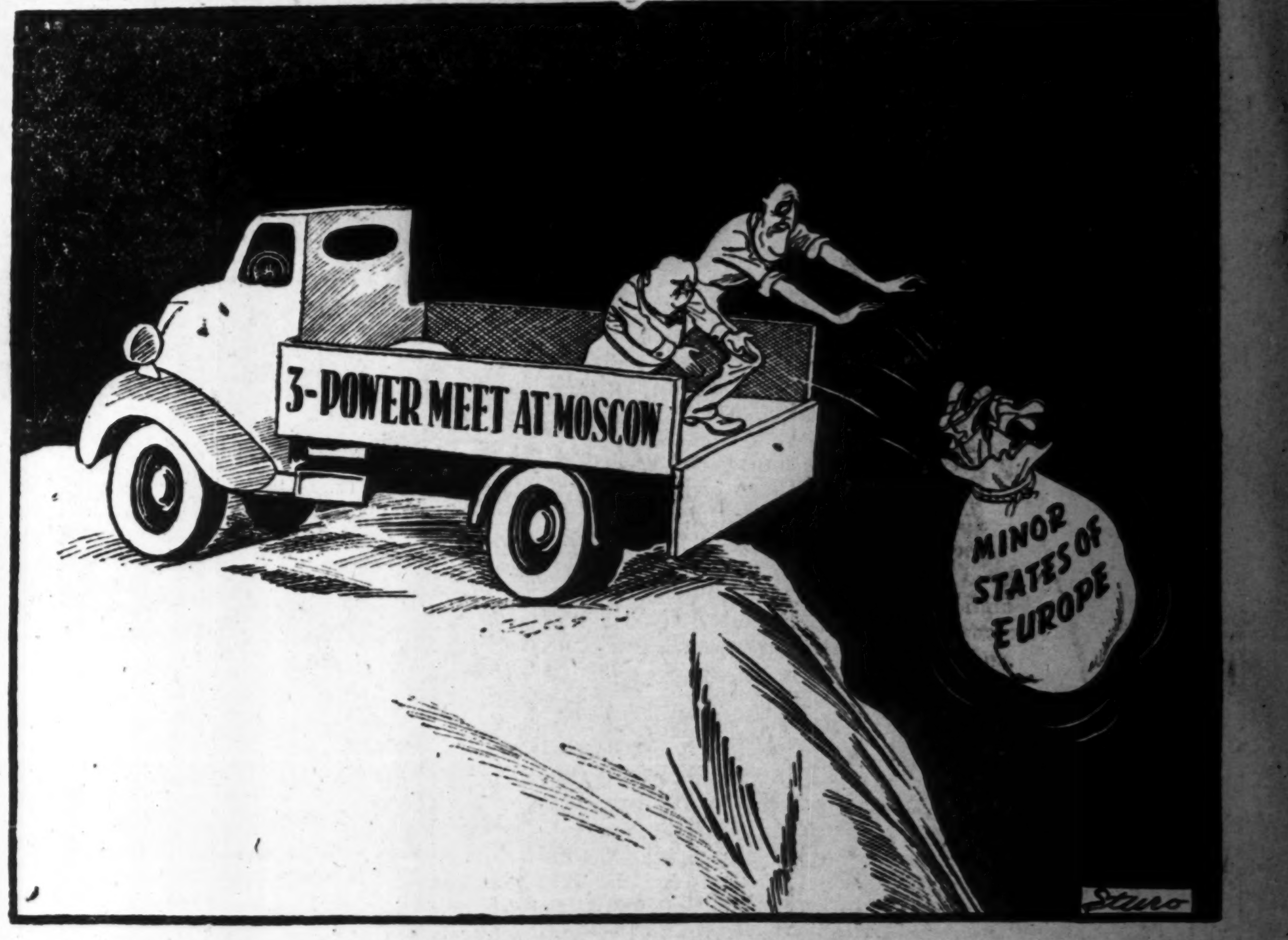
Though there is a vital necessity for speedy tankers to accompany the fleet in strategy, only 40 tankers are capable of making over 13 knots. With tankers in such a condition America is faced with a grave problem as the decisive sea battle looms in the Pacific

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Silence is the understanding of fools, and one of the virtues of the wise.—Boileau.

Away With Excess Baggage!



U.S. MOTIVE FOR REPEALING CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT TOLD

American Move to Change Law Not Prompted by Sincerity—Is Merely Empty Gesture

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(From the Asahi)

The American Government which is preoccupied with how to make use of Chungking to turn the War of Greater East Asia in her favor is resorting to all sorts of crafty measures in order to keep the Chinese people deceived. The proposal to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act that reminds one of a false sign-board is typical of these crafty measures. On October 7 the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives by a vote of 8-4 adopted the bill abolishing the anti-Chinese Immigration Law. The measure was passed by the plenary session of the House on October 21, and sent to the Senate. A measure of a kindred purport is before the Senate. Yet President Roosevelt saw fit to send a message to Congress in which occurred the following passage.

"Chungking in its war of resistance against Japan is relying on its feeling of trust in America. We are under an obligation to increase that feeling. The proposed repeal of the Exclusion Act is a correction of a historical error made by us. The Chinese shall be on a footing of equality with other nations."

Thus the President pleaded plaintively. But there is no abatement in the opposition by labor politicians. A report has it that the Government, dismayed, is engaged in maneuverings behind the scene to prevail upon these politicians to stop their opposition to the measure.

Let me try to make it clear that the Chinese Exclusion Act is a historical crime instead of the historical error as the President would have it and that the present proposal to abolish the law is one for a change in the reform of the law and is nothing better than an attempt to cry wine and sell vinegar.

In point of violence, the persecution of Chinese along the Pacific coast of U.S. and the Chinese Exclusion Act put what was done under the Anti-Japanese Immigration law in the shade. Following the discovery of gold mines in California in 1849 and after a period of unemployment in China after the uprising of the Tapei bandits, many residents of Kwantung and Fukien Provinces began to arrive in America. During the era of Keio about 7,000 Chinese entered America annually. The number increased to 10,600 in the first year of Meiji and to 14,000 in the second. The American authorities along the Pacific Coast imposed a police tax of two and a half dollars a month on all Mongolians over 18, while they established the mining, and fishery permit taxes to be collected from Chinese. San Francisco City issued an ordinance requiring lodging houses to provide at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each adult person on penalty of imprisonment or a fine of $50. This was a great blow to lodging houses catering to Chinese.

The anti-Chinese Immigration Law, which was a violation of the Burlingham Treaty of 1863, recognizing the "natural inalienable right of man to change domicile," a treaty that carried a promise of freedom to Chinese, was invoked for the first time in 1882, when Chinese laborers were prohibited from entering America. In 1884 provision was made for the severe punishment of violators of the law. Then the law was enacted prohibiting all persons of Chinese descent from entering America. The years 1892, 1902, and 1904 saw the inclusion of severe punitive clauses in the law. One of these clauses stipulated that a ship's captain permitting one Chinese to land in America will suffer the penalty of a fine not exceeding $500 and one year of imprisonment and that the vessel will be seized and confiscated.

With regard to the proposal to abolish the anti-Chinese Immigration Law which has been laid before Congress, it would not restore the condition that prevailed 61 years ago and make it free for Chinese to enter America with assurances of welcome. The Chinese would find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. The fact of the matter is that the quota system provided in the law enforced by America in July, 1929 stipulating that the annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929 and for each fiscal year therefore, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100, would prove disastrous to the Chinese. It would not inconvenience any European country in the least since its quota would be large as it has a large number of its nationals residing in America. Britain for instance, could get 65,700 of its nationals into America a year. Ireland's quota would be 17,800 and that of Germany 25,900. Such countries as Japan and China whose nationals residing in America are not large in number would be at a serious disadvantage.

Influential groups of Chinese in America are opposed to the present proposal to abolish the anti-Chinese Immigration Law and the Big Six in America have gone on record as opposed to the measure. There is no ascertaining the exact attitude of the Chinese in America toward the proposal. But it is clear that the measure means nothing better than an American concession to China that has nothing in it. China could get not more than 100 of its nationals into America a year. If there is anything honorable about the measure it is that it would benefit not Japan and China but China alone. The more intelligent of the Chinese will in all probability see that they are not cheated by America.

America is fully aware of what is taking place in this part of the globe. Japan is getting high in the estimation of the Chinese after the return of concessions to the National Government and the abolition of extraterritorial rights in China. Its sincerity is getting recognized by the world through the independence of the Philippines and Burma. America, which is worrying to an extreme degree over these happenings, finds itself under the necessity of doing something to counteract the situation. There is no doubt that President Roosevelt, who makes most of propaganda, is pondering more deeply than any other person on what is happening in this part of the globe. When all this is considered, one will not find difficulty in understanding what President Roosevelt is up to in an attempt to get out of the impossible situation in which he finds himself.